

Lecturer: Wanpen Waelveerakup, RN, Dr.PH Faculty of Nursing Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University

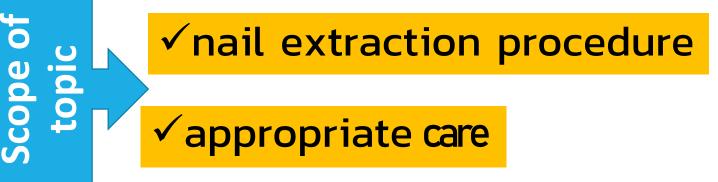




Lesson objectives

After finishing this topic students should be able to:-

- analyze health problems from case study
- describe how to provide appropriate primary surgical procedure: nail extraction procedure
- describe how to provide appropriate care according to situation



Case study



- The patient is a 15-year-old female with nail injury for 1 day after falling approximately 2 feet to the ground.
- The patient states that the pain started less intensely after injury event, but has since increased in intensity.
- The patient reports some blood retained in her nail plate.
- She has no fever but has limited posture balance because nail injury.
- She has no known drug allergy but injected full course of tetanus toxoid for 8 years ago.

Case study : PE

- The patient is awake, alert,
- The patient's temperature is 37.2 °C, BP=120/80 mmHg
- Her heart rate is 86, respiratory rate is 18,
- The patient's heart has regular rate and rhythm,
- Her lungs are clear to auscultation bilaterally.
- There are no wheezes, or gallops.

- On the index finger of the left foot , there are bruises and hematoma under the nail plate.
- There is some part of nail laceration but no wound around the rest finger or legs.



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนศรปฐม Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



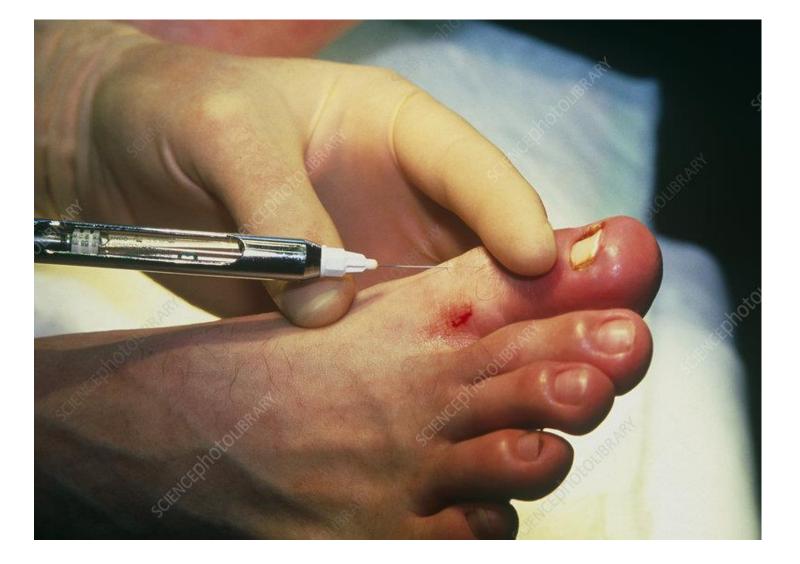


Nail extraction procedures

Nail extraction procedures may be performed to
➢ relieve pain associated with fingernail,
➢ remove a nail, damaged due to an injury,







Picture from: M5510273-Toenail_surgery.jpg (800×573) (sciencephoto.com)







Medication Treatment

Take home medication

Antibiotic for 3 days: Dicloxacilin 500 mg 4 times a day on an empty stomach.

Pain killer : Paracetamol (500 mg) sig 1 tab prn. for pain or fever q 6-8 hrs.

> Goldberg C., (2018). Practical Guide to Clinical Medicine. Available from <u>https://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/history.html</u>



What are the possible risks and complications during the Nail Extraction procedure?

The possible risks or complications that may arise during the procedure are:

- Injury to the surrounding tissues/ structures
- Infection of the surgical wound
- Anesthetic complications
- Excessive bleeding

Patient health education? Not Alexandre Patient Alexandre Patient



Do contact health care provider if notice any of the following symptoms

- : Pain that worsens and swelling of the surgical wound
- : Signs of an infection such as fever, feeling sick,
- : Bleeding or fluid drainage from the surgical wound
- : Dizziness
- : Muscle aches, Heachache
- : Complications associated with prescription medications used in treatment

Patient health education? Ann Pathon Relation Pathon Relation Rela

At home

: Avoid putting any pressure on the affected foot for the next 24 hours, after the procedure. Then, proceed to slowly resume regular/daily activities

: Complete the course of prescribed medication (take antibiotic medication to help combat or prevent infection)

: Wound dressing daily

: Elevate the affected foot while resting for the first 24–48 hours after the procedure; which helps decrease pain

: Wear appropriately fitted footwear,

: Resume showering and keep the wound clean and dry.



Summary of the lesson

- Nail extraction is a procedure that involves removing a part, or all of the toenail or fingernail. It is also known as Onychectomy.
- It may be performed to relieve pain, to remove a nail, nail damaged due to an injury, Infection within the nail, such as a fungal infection, or repair a nail growth abnormality.
- Usually, it takes approximately 3 weeks to fully recover from the procedure.



Thank You!

ขอบคุณ นส.สิริขวัญ ชูสม และ นายดนุพล หยอยสระ ที่ร่วมสาธิตการถอดเล็บ

Email: wanpenw@webmail.npru.ac.th

